

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VJL. XVI No. 19.

THE SOCIAL UNREST

SOME PHASES THAT REFRESH THE MEMORY AND POINT A MORAL.

The Conflict in Russia—A Child Labor Paradise—The Modern Hannibal's Fate—"Making Something Out of Nothing"—"Law and Order" Stroebel—Earth Earthy Russel Sage—The—"Bumper Crops," and the Steel Trust.

The conflict in Russia is, if nothing else, a memory-refresher of the origin of government founded on class rule. People might forget that behind and at bottom of the "divine right of Kings," or the "Law and Order" of the capitalists, there is nothing but Organized Brutality—with the Christianity and the morality set up for window-dressing.

A charming story is published in the New York "Times" by Miss Gertrude Beeks on child labor in the South. Miss Beeks demolishes the "sensational reports of conditions of labor in the southern cotton mills," especially with regard to the "grievous stories about child-labor." Particularly emphatic is the kind soul of Miss Beeks to give the lie to the yarns about there being "hundreds of children of 8 years of age losing their fingers." She says the contrary is the case. The contrary being the case, one expects to hear that the children have, on the contrary, 11 fingers; but that paragraph breaks off just where the point was about to be made. Safety, she shows, is the special thought of the mill owners. Indeed, they sit up at night and lose sleep to scheme how to insure the safety of their employees. Miss Beeks must have made a slip when thereupon she dilates upon the "emergency hospitals" that are appendages to these safety-refuges of the mills. With that exception, it is evident that the southern cotton mills differ little, if at all, from pleasure resorts. And yet all the time slanderers are telling a different tale!

Here is William White—a common brakeman, an everyday horny-handed brakeman, a type of the industrious workingman—who has fallen heir to the snug sum of \$500,000. The instance should not be lost on Depew for his next speech on his favorite theme that any workingman can wind-up a millionaire.

When Hannibal saw his brother's head rolled into his camp he said he saw in that the fate of Carthage sealed. So may the Czar say of his own dynasty and regime when he looks upon the body of his suicide aide-de-camp, Prince Ieretinsky. It matters not that Hannibal's brother was killed by a Roman, and the Czar's aide-de-camp by his own hands. In either case it was a powerful movement that set the deadly weapon in motion. If anything the portent is more marked in the instances of suicide. The scorpion is turning its sting upon itself.

Other despatches from Russia are to the effect that "bandits are agitating in Moscow and among the mujiks." The second half of these despatches must have been lost in transmission—and Sants are agitating in Peterhof."

It is not the Czar alone who is in tribulation. Vampirism the world over are solely beset. Deep with meaning is the circumstance that Gompers' pet and perpetual candidate of the Volkszeitung Corporation party, Mr. Morris Braun, of the Gompers' Cigarmakers' Union, was booted out of a cigarmakers' strikers' meeting. There is worse in store for him and his.

To "make something out of nothing," Ruskin observed some time ago, is the ideal of modern society. Samuel Beyerley's exploit of making \$10,000, on his bid for \$5,000,000 of the Panama Canal loan, with no more outlay than a two-cent stamp, and the admiration with which he is now looked upon in Wall Street, furnish an illustration in hem. To make something out of nothing—i.e., to live without work—is the morality that capitalist society incites, nourishes and fomenta.

The Glasgow despatch to the effect that the municipal telephone plant was found unprofitable and had to be given up is incomplete. It should have stated the means by which the private telephone companies managed to have the municipal government run the telephone

plant so as to furnish the pretext for parting with it.

Every club in St. Petersburg, the despatches announce, has been closed, "EXCEPT THE GAMBLING INSTITUTIONS." Naturally enough. "Law and Order" is but a gigantic faro bank.

Waterbury, Conn.—"Pillar of Law and Order," Christian Stroebel, died leaving not a cent of his large estate to be collected under the inheritance tax law. He had decided it all away to his relatives in anticipation of death, and in that way cheated his own Government of the 3 per cent coming to it. After having enjoyed and profited by the protection of that very Government, without which protection he could not have plundered the Working Class, he sticks his tongue out to his Protector, just before dying. A cheat cheating a cheat.

From numerous towns in Russia tidings come of the assassination of Government officials. That's what comes of it. Government by assassination can be met by assassination only.

Russell Sage was a "devout Christian"—at least, Bibles were his favorite presents to people. Despite the biblical command, to return to the earth what is earthly, the body is to be placed in a steel grave weighing three tons, and into which the earth has less chance to enter than the ocean waves have a chance to reach the bodies of the belles who "go in swimming." But then the gentleman's body may not be of the earth earthly, any more than his ideals.

Before the hearing is over on whether 80-cents gas would be confiscatory of the Company's funds, it may develop that even \$1.60 gas would be rank confiscation. It turns out from the hearing that the Company makes little, very little. It has a way, several ways, of reducing its "earnings" that are decidedly clever. One way is to keep a triple set of officers. These are company pets, sons-in-law, etc.: they consume so much in salaries that the "earnings" are vastly reduced. Another and additional way is to set aside big lumps of money \$10,857,000 at a clip, for the alleged purpose of "improvements," the "improvements" consisting in purchases of Government and other bonds which are distributed among the stockholders. Thus the company has but a pittance left, which to reduce by 80-cents gas would be "cutting into the quick," "confiscation," etc.—Score another for Confiscation.

The "bumper crops," of which so much is heard in connection with "prosperity," may prove as disastrous to the farmers as did the unrestricted cultivation of cotton to the planters a few years ago. A Kansas banker, discussing the wheat outlook, says, according to a financial journal, "The wheat is of the best quality, and THE ONLY THING TO KEEP BACK THE MOVEMENT TO MARKET IS THE LOW PRICE." Which would indicate that arson is just as likely among wheat, as it is among cotton, growers, in seasons of superabundant but unprofitable crops.

The news despatches from Pittsburg, Pa., state the coming quarterly statement of the Steel Trust will "establish a new high record, not only for the quarter, but for any quarter in the company's history." It is estimated that the net earnings will be from \$38,500,000 to \$39,000,000. This stupendous showing will furnish small comfort to those French bourgeois economists, and their American echoes, who regard the trust as a transition, doomed to wane and perish. With such evidences as unparalleled net earnings, even these keen, "practical" gentlemen cannot fail to be convinced of trust permanency; though the average man was convinced long ago.

It would be interesting if, in connection with the estimates of the increased net earnings of the Steel Trust, the readers of the daily press were also given an estimate of the conditions and wages obtaining among its employees. It would be interesting to know, for instance, in how far the intensification of labor, has increased the list of killed and injured among the trust's 175,000 workers; also to what extent the persistent destruction of unionism among them by the trust, has decreased their wages and liberty of action. Then, as the unsurpassed net earnings show the capitalist side of the ledger, so also would these exhibit the working class side. Then would it be made obvious once more, that the trust is a good thing for the capitalists who own it; and that not until the workers own the trust collectively will they reap its benefits.

The Glasgow despatch to the effect that the municipal telephone plant was found unprofitable and had to be given up is incomplete. It should have stated the means by which the private telephone companies managed to have the municipal government run the telephone

plant so as to furnish the pretext for parting with it.

Recently The People had an account of a distinguished Montana capitalist who went to Russia on a pilgrimage to learn the fashion of the Moscovite towards the working class. The distinguished pilgrim, one W. R. Van Lieu, wrote home jubilantly about the Russian style of declaring "Strike Law," a term that meant the summary hanging, shooting or beating of any workingman who refused to work under whatever conditions and for whatever wage the employer chose to dictate. Mr. Van Lieu, it was evident, meant to import the system into the United States; he talked all the more jauntily on the matter seeing he felt sure the import could pass the Custom House without payment of duty.

Civilization stands aghast before the Bialystok outrage. It is doubly an outrage. It is the assassination of the body and it is the assassination of the character. Inoffensive Jews are slaughtered mercilessly, and the slaughter is ordered upon the allegation that a Jew threw a bomb at a church procession, in other words, their character is first assassinated as a pretext for the subsequent assassination of the body. The difference between the tragedy consummated at Bialystok and the one frustrated at Caldwell is a difference for which the American capitalist class must not be blamed. The intent was the same here that it was in Russia. The scheme was as devilish here as it was there. The American capitalist class did its best to assassinate the character of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Deliberately the American capitalist class lied about the men; deliberately it sought

upon that fabrication, proceed against him. The Russian Van Lieu saw Moye, Haywood and Pettibone, three decent workingmen, kidnapped from one State, dragged to another, falsely charged with a crime and thrust in prison as a preliminary for hanging. Having witnessed such a fine trick he must have returned post-haste to Russia and applied the trick in Bialystok.

Bialystok and Caldwell—how the American capitalist class must envy the Russian! How anxious it must be to be so situated as to be able to do as well! Yet should not the Russian ruling class glory. Its successful Bialystoks illuminate our Caldwell; our frustrated Caldwell reflect back upon the Bialystoks. The one and the other, each in its own way, is fuel under the social pot that keeps the pot boiling. With the ballot, wherever possible, without it wherever impossible, the terroristic reign of capitalism is about to be made an end of the world over.

were watched over every night by negroes armed with guns and pistols.

After working ten days Wilenski received a money order for \$30 from his family in New York, whom he had been able in some way to notify. One of the foremen intercepted the order and held it for a day. Then he handed over \$10 to Wilenski, saying that the latter owed the company \$20 for food and water. Then he was discharged. Wilenski made his way to Jacksonville, where he borrowed enough money from a Jewish relief society to get back to New York.

When he reached this city he was a nervous and physical wreck as the result of his experiences. His wife took him to Dr. J. Schlansky of 102 Madison street, who found that Wilenski's back was shockingly lacerated from the daily whippings he had received.

The People's Law Firm was notified through its East Side branch, and Mrs. Mary J. Quackenbos of the firm made the investigation which resulted in Schwartz's arrest. Wilenski says that of the forty-two men who went with him to Florida only he has succeeded in escaping from Maytown, and that there were about fifty other men at Maytown when Schwartz's consignment arrived there.

Schwartz pleaded not guilty to the charges and was held in \$3,000 bail for examination Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2 United States Assistant District Attorney Carmody said that the offense with which Schwartz is charged is punishable by a \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Schwartz told the court that he knew nothing of the conditions in the labor camp. He furnished laborers at so much a head and had employed Wilenski at the instance of Bishop Banaventure F. Broderick, president of the Italian-American Agricultural Society. Schwartz said that J. Francis de Lauzieres, acting for a concern known as the Southern Agricultural Colonization Society, had come to him and arranged for the securing of laborers. Bishop Broderick, according to a letter sent to Schwartz on May 10 by De Lauzieres, acted as treasurer of the organization and would be responsible for all laborers forwarded to Florida by Schwartz.

It was only on the 8th of July that three men, Nathan Mayberger, Morris Karretten and Edward Johnson made a similar charge in Florida in which this same Bishop Broderick was implicated.

Pensacola, Fla., July 28.—Officers sent out by the United States Court Commissioner are now searching for some of the bosses and foremen of the Jackson Lumber Company. They are armed with warrants charging the men with peonage and kidnapping, and their arrest and trials are expected to bring out some of the most sensational stories of cruelty and ill treatment of laborers that have yet been told.

According to the affidavits of half a dozen persons on which the warrants are based, conditions in the Florida pine belt are worse than were recorded in the old slave driving days. The affidavits assert that men working for the lumber company are tied to trees lashed with rawhides, chased with bloodhounds half starved, and forced to work by armed guards when hardly able to stand up because of their treatment.

The men were compelled to sleep on hard mattresses spread out on the decks and got food so bad that they declined to eat it.

When the boat reached Jacksonville, after a trip of three and a half days, they were met by the superintendent of Hedges Milling Company and another official who was generally referred to as the "boss."

Despite the protests of the men that they were famished they were hustled on board a train and had to ride for a day and a half before reaching Maytown, Fla. All the time on the train they had to be half-starved, as they eat at the second table, and if the latter contains nothing they go hungry.

Henry Rodenbeck, an American, of Fort Wayne, Ind., but who prior to coming to Pensacola, worked in Chambers street New York, for the Pike Manufacturing Company, was the first to report the condition at Florida, but they were not believed. Later a party arrived who said they had escaped and the same tales were told.

Three more men reached here to-day two Americans and one foreigner, and their story, if true, pales in insignificance the treatment once accorded the serfs of Russia. All three are in the hospital here. Harry Lyman, a young American who came South from New York, related his story before the Court Commissioner, saying that he attempted to escape on the night of July 21, from the camp.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

IN LOUISVILLE

MOVEMENT PREPARING TO DEBATE WITH METHODIST MINISTER.

Subject, "What the Working Class Needs to Improve Its Condition or Achieve Its Just Rights Is the Church and Religion and Not a Political and Economic Organization of Its Own."

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—As nothing has appeared in The People from Louisville for some time, and since the comrades elsewhere will, no doubt, be pleased to hear from the metropolis of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" occasionally, I will jot down some items of interest.

The Industrial Workers of the World is holding meetings now on the street every second and fourth Saturday evenings; and the Socialist Labor Party every first, third and fifth Saturday evenings. We are selling more booklets in this campaign than ever before. We are slowly, but surely, making an impression on the members of our class and a favorable one, too.

At Saturday evening's meeting, July 14th, we were favored by the attendance of a Rev. Mr. Nordeman of the Methodist Church. While I was speaking I noticed when an utterance seemed to go home to the minds of the workingmen present, and especially when the utterance was sharp and clear in its revolutionary character, the Reverend would shake his head disapprovingly. And after the speaking was over he sauntered into our boys in the fashion of a thorough-paced exhorter. He thought we needed religion, and especially the kind he had to impart. He thought many of our teachings revolutionary and dangerous. He, however, invited us to attend his church, where we should be made welcome and to feel at home, with ice water free and abundant. And he ever promised us we might have the free use of his church in which to present the argument in behalf of our cause.

He said they (his people) had often discussed in church the reason for workingmen absenting themselves from religious services; and that he had learned much by attending our meeting, and that many of our complaints were only too well founded, and with much of our propaganda he heartily sympathized.

When asked if he would consent to public debate before the wage workers of the city on the proposition that, "What the working class needs to improve its condition or achieve its just rights is the church and religion and not a political and economic organization of its own," he replied that he would be only too glad to do so.

Arrangements will shortly be made for a public meeting, and we expect to have something interesting to relate before long.

At last night's meeting, at Third and Market streets, we had a fairly good audience; and the fact that we sold five copies of "Governor Altgeld's Pardon" at 10 cents each, and 15 five cent pamphlets of this same title "John Mitchell Exposed," is good evidence that the audience was interested and in sympathy with our speakers.

We have just had painted and placed in position over our Industrial Workers of the World headquarters a big sign 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, with the following in big alternate red and black lines that can be read across the street:

"One Union! One Label! One Enemy! Headquarters Local No. 73, Industrial Workers of the World. Meetings every first, third and fifth Wednesday nights Open to all Workers. No red tape. Come Labor is entitled to all it produces."

The proprietor of our hall agreed that we could put this sign in position.

Now, unless we are mistaken in our estimate of the Louisville Labor faction, they will threaten Zimmerman with a boycott if he permits that sign to stay. But whether our sign stays or not, the I. W. W. proposes to stay, and stay until it has the scalp of every labor faker in Louisville, dangling at its belt.

Again, I would like to urge upon the comrades the importance of being out in force at our open air speakings. When a good and telling point is made by any of our speakers let us not be stingy with our applause. Occasional applause encourages a speaker wonderfully, and attracts and gets the attention of passers-by.

James H. Arnold,
Secretary, No. 73, I. W. W.

CLADWELL-BIALYSTOK

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR



WEEKLY PEOPLE

(Continued on Page 6.)

LEANING ON A BROKEN REED

CARROLL D. WRIGHT SEES SAFETY FOR CAPITALISM IN THE ANTHRA-CITE TRADE AGREEMENTS, DESPITE THE GROWING DISCONTENT AMONG THE MINERS.

Carroll D. Wright, in the July "World's Work," has a three page article on the Decline of Strikes. If it had been the decline of the pure and simple striker, it would be nearer the truth. The proof of the article is that the Union now recognizes the agreement and the Anthracite Coal Commission as the end all and the be all of strikes in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields. I think that Mr. Wright's self-congratulatory article is just a little bit too previous. No doubt, as he says, the Unions are just where the operators want them—at their mercy; just as surely as the spawn in the mouth of the whale. But the mere fact is that the Gompers-Mitchell pot stew is simmering its discontent. With the divinely appointed Baer as chief wizard it will not down with its frothing and sooty.

The signed contract is a myth, a snare, and a delusion, fomenter instead of an allayer of discontent. "Everything is lovely and the gosses honks high," says the employer of the Mitchell brand of disunited mine workers. To "the man who works for wages under the trade agreement—the outcome of collective bargaining," with the agreement signed sealed and delivered, everything is lovely and a beautiful peace pervades the atmosphere of the United Mine Worker; "the man who signs the agreement becomes a party to the great operations of industry." What a noble partnership; what a beautiful well drawn-out contract; a three years, unalloyed, cordial, peaceful, honorable relation. And this is what the anthracite miners have been given, a "collective bargaining between their representatives and the anthracite operators." Could rank exploitation go further than this? It amounts to this then: What was good enough for the miners in 1903 is good enough for 1906.

In heaven's name, what brand of Unionism is this that signs away the right to strike! The workman's only weapon is taken away from him and he is left on the dung hill of impotence: the impotency of any such unionism is here demonstrated to a certainty.

"The day of collective bargaining of the representatives of the two great parties in industrial production is becoming—and rapidly too—the vogue in industrial affairs," says Wright. What two great parties in heaven's name? The A. F. of L. cannot be one of the parties, surely not; that brand of Gomperian Unionism surely cannot be by any manner of name be called a great party. It cannot mean the great party of labor, for labor signs no contracts nor is it yet in any partnership with industrial production. Not yet my friend.

But wait my noble expounder of capitalistic economics, this brand of Unionism upon which you are banking your highwayman-tactics is going to collapse, as surely as contracts, intrigues and combination exist. Commissions will disrupt and fall to pieces. To use your own words, Mr. Wright, "a breach will occur" and no morality on the part of the operators will stem that rupture if not suitable to their own interests. No Union can exist under any such conditions. In fact, it ceases to be a Union for the time being, and becomes a party to the crime "in restraint of trade." A conspiracy exists to drag the Unions down to the last point of absolute impotence. A recognition of the Union indeed, with this proviso, that you have no kick coming about wages, and we will let you work for another three years! What sort of an intelligence is guiding the anthracite Mine Worker here? Surely the position of the men is most pitiful and to the outsider it is most tragic.

Carroll D. Wright says that the "contract will do away with labor troubles." Well, that is certainly the idea as far as the operators are concerned, but the poison is not eliminated. The worker is still in the toils, the coils of contracts surround the victim, commissions and arbitrations that don't arbitrate—deeper goes the barb into the quivering flesh of the worker. The peaceful, honorable parties are full of congratulations, of the divine wisdom of a Baer, who bares the back while he steeps the rod in pickle. A trace to strikes then, the strikers shall strike no more—everything is lovely and the gosses honks high.

"Some great concerns in the United States for fifteen years have followed the Labor contract and they have never been heard of in labor troubles," says Mr. Wright; and why not in the anthracite fields. Why not indeed! Let me prophesy right here. Given a Mitchell and a Gompers making contracts by special permission of employers and you can have it for the next generation; but that many-colored-brand-of-Unionism will be dead and buried long before that will happen. Even now the shroud of Im-

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM—WHAT IS IT?

A new movement has sprung up in the ranks of labor, a movement that in every way satisfies the growing desire by workers for a closer unity, and for a sterner fight against capital in the industrial field. On every hand, trade unionists and workers generally are beginning to realize, not only that trade unionism has utterly failed to successfully organize the working class, but that it is proving itself a stumbling block to a successful campaign against the despotic rule of the employing class. Something better than Trade Unionism has long been called for, and we believe, Industrial Unionism is destined to be the form of working-class combination which will bring an end to the suffering of the toiling millions.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. WHAT IS IT?

It Has Four Cardinal Points.

First:—It accepts the principle that the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed. In accepting the principle, the Industrial Unionist gives the lie to the notion which dominates the ordinary trade or craft union, namely, that the interests of the two classes are harmonious.

That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident. The workingman's wage is simply the price of the commodity he must sell to the employers in order to live, and this price represents only a very small portion of the wealth produced by him in the service of the capitalist class. Modern society is made up of wage workers, who perform all the necessary labor, and capitalist owners of the means of life, who appropriate the bulk of Labor's product. The interests of the two sections are not the same. The one receives wages enough only to enable it to work, the other pays wages out of previous surplus produce, and gets them back again a hundred-fold. The one has no means of production, the other has all the means of production. The working class alone is necessary and should rule society and industry, the capitalist class is unnecessary, and should, therefore be abolished. Between the two there exists a Class Struggle, continuous and bitter. Capital is organized to maintain and extend its sway, while Labor's ranks present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, trade unionism helping the confusion by keeping the workers divided along craft lines. Industrial Unionism seeks to organize and unite all wage-earners in order to pursue the class struggle to an end intelligently and relentlessly.

Second:—Industrial Unionism holds that there should be one union for all workers. Only by this means can the encroachments of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the workers be met. The necessity for a single union is rendered imperative by the economic conditions of our time. Modern industry has given rise to a set of conditions wherein several trades or crafts become united

its place. Capitalistic exploitation will cease to be under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World.

E. M. Crawford.

CLOAKMAKERS WIN.

Gain Big Wage Increases in Three Shops
—To Organize Industry.

The Cloakmakers' Local No. 61, Industrial Workers of the World, have won a complete victory in their first strike, and they will now proceed to organize the entire industry in this city. The strikers gain an increase in prices ranging from 30 to 100 per cent, also better shop conditions. The shops affected will now be straight out union shops.

Over one hundred employees were on strike in the establishment of Hindes, Silver & Stutz, 123 and 125 Bleecker street, and in the shops of Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, occupying sixth and seventh floors of 158 and 160 Greene street. The strike began on July 6th and was settled by the employers coming to terms on Monday, July 23rd.

The workers in the trade have watched the strike closely, and its successful outcome has gained their respect for the young and vigorous organization, Local No. 61. The strikers celebrated their victory with a jollification at which plans were perfected to push out and organize the entire trade in this city. Economic organization that will make a clean and clear cut fight for the workers is badly needed in the cloak trade and the members of No. 61 believe that the way is clear for bona fide unionism.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MATTHEWS DISSECTED

HIS ANTI-WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS ARTICLE SHOWN TO BE WITHOUT PROOF, AND AN INGENUOUS STRETCH OF THE IMAGINATION.

For the first time in years, I might say, I find myself short of words. I am unable to apply the proper terms to the article, "Murder as a Labor Weapon. The Crimes That Are Laid at the Door of Organized Labor in the Mining Regions of the West," in Harper's Weekly of June 2, 1906, and to the writer thereof, Frank Matthews.

Matthews writes of the Colorado-Idaho outrages. He attempts to act as a historian in giving his dates and numbers of the crimes, yet offers no proof. He tries to convince his readers with the fact that because he (Matthews) believes Orchard, then what Orchard says is so; and, mind you, he did not see, nor get his statements from Orchard himself, he got them from James McFarland, Matthews' famous detective who unearthed the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania.

Matthews evidently has not read the "American Law Review"; or he would preface an "in" to the "famous." Matthews begins his article with sweeping statements about "the safety of free institutions"; statements that are outworn because abused by men who undermine that safety. Under the circumstances his appeal for their preservation is truly heartrending!

Then Matthews says: "Five men are on trial for killing solely for revenge the ex-governor Steinenberg, a plain honest-minded citizen, farmer and banker, because he did his duty and displeased organized labor, so far as the indictment reads." But Matthews does not seem satisfied with that reading. Too bad the indictment was not drawn up by him, for he says: "But in reality the men are on trial for as dastardly and far-reaching a murder and conspiracy as any civilized country ever knew—a conspiracy to kill not in the name of liberty, nor to rid the earth of tyrannical rulers, nor for loot nor plunder such as pirates and robbers bands have formed and carried; a conspiracy not the outgrowth of family or personal quarrels such as have characterized the Mafia along the Mediterranean and the mountains feuds of this country: no such conspiracy as these, but a conspiracy to murder by wholesale those who have been guilty of assisting officially and otherwise, men to work when and where and for whom they chose without the consent of organized labor—in other words a conspiracy to murder for industrial reasons. And that in the land of a free people!" Great how nobly said; Shakespeare could do no better. In short, Matthews lays almost two score murders at the feet of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in hope of giving organized labor a solar plexus blow. Poor Matthews; wrapped up in his own conceit like a cocoon in its web, he fails to give proof of his statements. To unravel his web would mean a disastrous end to this foolish insect. And yet an ignorant reading that article might learn to believe that Matthews knows what he is talking about and was telling the truth.

Like the rest of his ilk that don't know and those that do know, but hold their knowledge covered by the gold that crossed their palms, Matthews ascribes all the bloodshed, riots, arsons and dynamiting that occur in strikes to the strikers instead of to the real actors, the capitalists, as shown in Senate document 122, 58th Congress, 3rd session, dealing with the Colorado labor troubles.

Matthews claims Gorky was induced to send a message to the arrested men, as if he (Matthews) had been there and knows about it. He puts his ingenuous imagination down as fact; not only here but all through his article.

How it must gnaw the hearts of the Matthews to know that the organized miners are, so they allege, able to raise \$1,000,000 for the defense of their officers. He makes no comment on this enormous proof of belief in the men's innocence, but mentions the contributions to show that all organized labor holds sympathy for what he calls, in quotation marks, the "Inner Circle." Any student of the labor movement knows how bitterly Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are hated by Gompers, et al.

After saying all that a man without a conscience can dare to say, without getting into trouble, Matthews has the brazen nerve to say "This is not the place to try the men." Of course not; but it is the place to prejudice as far as possible those that may be unprejudiced and sympathetic; and thus help along a damnable conspiracy to destroy the miners' organization. Unsophisticated Matthews! Lover of fair play!

Further Matthews says: "A Socialist orator at the May Day meeting in Grand Central Palace, New York, said that it was not Moyer and Haywood and the others who would really be placed on trial in Idaho; he said it would be the United States and its free institutions." This, too, hurt him quite a little. Mat-

thews would not have said it. Why? Because it was true? Would he have said it if it was plainly imaginative?

At last Matthews ends with: "No matter how the trial ends the God-given right hitherto fostered under the free (he's stuck on the word "free" in the abstract, but not in its actualization) institutions of this country, of a man to work for whom and for what wage he pleases will undoubtedly be strengthened. Far-reaching murder conspiracy hereafter will dread to interfere with it." So ends the most judicial and noble scientific treatise ever produced by—Matthews, who believes in "free" American institutions, but overthrows them all by presuming men guilty before trial. A supporter of liberty, for fair!

Now a few questions to the gentleman: Has he no higher aspirations than to be a penny-a-liner in a capitalistic sheet? If he has, is he so ignorant that he doesn't know what a battle it is, in these days of concentration, to earn a living single-handed? As to the individual worker working for whom he chooses, how absurd! Picture a potato choosing the party that shall cook it, the pot in which it shall be cooked, and whether the pot shall be placed over a gas or a coal fire!

The laborer, without capital and property, is like the potato, a commodity in the labor market, an article of merchandise to be bought and sold according to supply and demand, and in a worse position than the potato, in that he, a sentient being, is compelled, for the sake of a livelihood for himself and family, to submit to conditions of which the potato is never cognizant. Hungry and cold, ill-clad and propertiless, with those dependent on him clamoring for sustenance, alone he offers choice pickings to his combined employers, who manipulate the labor market to his detriment; but, united with his fellows he is able to resist and secure a portion of that which is stolen from him in the shape of profits and dividends. The right of the individual to work! Bah! Matthews means the right of the combined capitalists to pluck the "free" individual worker without any working class restraints. Noble Matthews! Upholder of labor's rights!

Why does Matthews take the word of Orchard in preference to thousands of honest men who know the prisoners and know them to be innocent? If Orchard could commit so many crimes for money is it not possible that he is now committing another crime for the same object, the crime of perjury? Oh, discreet Matthews!

Now let Matthews take this little advice: He had better put on spectacles if he can't see that no matter how the indictment ends, it will add great strength to the Industrial Workers of the World, with which the Western Federation of Miners is affiliated. Already this crime against justice and innocent men has opened the eyes of thousands of honest people and will yet open the eyes of every honest person with a genuine spirit for freedom, till the now bitterly waged battle twixt the laborer and capitalist be won by the former. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

Three cheers for the I. W. W. and its honest, imprisoned workers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Wilby Heard.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July, 1906.

FLASH-LIGHTS

of the

AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON.

Ready for Delivery.

This Work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement.

No Student of Events Should be Without This Volume. It Will Aid Him in Understanding What Otherwise Might Seem Confusing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preliminary Report; Jean Jaures, August Bebel, Jules Guesde, Victor Adler, George Plechanoff, Emile Vandervelde, Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria, The Dresden-Amsterdam Resolution, The General Strike, Congress Miscellanies, The International Bureau, The Situation in Russia, The British S. L. P., besides valuable addenda.

Price 25 cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade Street,
New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

STIRRING MANIFESTO

By Maxim Gorky, on the Dissolution of the Duma.

Maxim Gorky, the celebrated Russian novelist and revolutionist, has issued a manifesto to the American people on the dissolution of the Duma. The statement is in part as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

"The Czar has dispersed the Duma.

"This small man, trembling on his throne for his life and power like an aspen leaf, has with one stroke of the pen, with a convulsive movement of his hand, destroyed all semblance of law in Russia, and called into life a new series of murders, robberies and outrages.

"The Russian Government will now inaugurate a policy of brutal and bestial reprisals.

"His hangmen and thieves surrounding the throne and supporting it with blood-stained hands have of late heard many bitter and insulting truths from the lips of courageous and honest men. They will avenge themselves for it, and their vengeance will be severe. Embittered, accustomed to shed blood, and encouraged by the reign of lawlessness they will once more appall the world by their deeds. They will commence to annihilate and destroy the leaders of the people, and having destroyed the leaders they will again declare war on the people, the unarmed and defenseless people, who are yearning of peace and civilization, and who had been so impatiently hoping for the triumph of justice.

"The black, blood-soaked wings of death will flutter over the country for months. The exhausted earth will swallow thousands of corpses of men whose only crime was the desire to live a human life. Many women and children will perish from bullets, swords and clubs. Many crying outrages will be perpetrated. The world will be seized with horror and indignation. Here and there public meetings will be held, at which the speakers will eloquently denounce the Czar and his band of savages. The speakers will be rewarded by applause and the public will leave the meetings in the proud conviction that they have responded to the call of the unfortunate people of a foreign land and thus discharged their duty to humanity. At the same time the blood of the Russians will flow in wide streams.

"Are we civilized people, or are we not?

"I think we are not. We only pretend to love life and mankind, to respect the law and to abhor criminals. If my neighbors assault and torture human beings in their houses, and I hear the groans of the victims and, though I pity them, I do not run to their aid—am I a civilized person? If I live in a town where countless murders, robberies, and outrages occur every day, and I am familiar with those occurrences, but do nothing to prevent the robberies and to stamp out the crimes—am I a civilized person?

"If on the earth on which I live and rear my children, such deeds of horror and lawlessness are enacted as in Russia and Turkey, and I, while condemning these acts, console myself with the thought that in my country life is easier, safer, and better, and, thus consoled, live satisfied in my home—am I truly a civilized person? People whose hearts are devoid of the consciousness of the brotherhood of nations are not civilized; they are still savages.

"People who live quietly when everything around them is soaked in blood, strangled in violence, are not civilized; they are simply sated animals. People who have children and allow them to grow up amidst wild anarchy and lawlessness and to poison their hearts with the sight of all the corruption which deforms the world—no, such people are not civilized. The world is for all, and everybody has a right to its joys. Whoever realizes that will not suffer himself to remain a passive witness to the torture of his fellow-men. Men are brothers. Whoever feels that will not remain an indifferent spectator at the murder of his brother, be he a lesser Anglo-Saxon, Jew, or Russian. More love and consideration for mankind! That is what makes a person truly civilized!

"The endeavor to increase in life the number of conscious, wise, and honest people, people believing in the good of their kind, this is the most important feature of true civilization. All truly civilized persons must help the suffering martyred people of Russia. This is their duty, this should be their pleasure.

"For to help a human being to live a human life, in this help men must find for themselves the consciousness of their own significance in the world, the proud justification of their own lives. The life of the animal is senseless, the life of the beast is abhorrent—and ignoble and disgraceful is the life of the beaver and

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRITISH S. L. P. NOW OWNS ITS OWN PLANT—THOROUGH GOING I. W. W. LEAFLET ISSUED—NOTES IN PASSING FROM THE MOVEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

ENGLAND.

With the current issue of the Edinburgh "Socialist," the British S. L. P., through its ownership of the plant with which the "Socialist" is produced, carries to its logical conclusion the principle of Party ownership of its Press.

This latest practical step on the part of the S. L. P. in the organization of the working class for its emancipation, represents a long stride forward in the Party's onward march. Possibilities are now open for the spread of S. L. P. literature, of which every advantage will be taken by the British members. Not only is this so, but it is at the same time a step, which in a still more brilliant light than ever, shows up the fakirs and their capitalistically owned papers, which they use to bulldoze the rank and file. The letters that are pouring into the "Socialist's" office show, however, that the fakirs are "being got on to."

The Industrial Union Movement is progressing steadily. Agitation meetings are being held in London and other cities, which promise well for the movement. The "Advocates of Industrial Unionism" a temporary agitational and educational body, has issued the Leaflet on "Industrial Unionism" which is published elsewhere in these columns, and for which the demand is great.

The daily organ of the Labor party will call itself the "The Majority." It will be presided over, as editor-in-chief, by Mortimer Holden, a candidate at the last parliamentary elections, and for 17 years manager of the "Workman's Journal" of Lancashire. Doubts are already rearing their heads as to the object and origin of the daily. Some openly declare it is a trap set for the working men, by the capitalists, who are anxious to create favor for their views on the tax reform.

FRANCE.

At the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber on the subject of the use of the troops in the recent May Day strikes, the Socialist group proposed the following resolution, which was defeated:

"The Chamber disapproves of the arbitrary measures directed, on the occasion of the recent strikes, toward the working class.

"It declares that the only means of bringing social conflicts to an end, and realizing social justice, is to substitute collective ownership of the means of production for capitalist production.

"It is ready to discuss and pass all reforms which will ameliorate the condition of the workers, and it is of the opinion that the declaration of the government, incomplete, vague and ineffectual as it is, in no way answers to the certain will of the democracy, especially in the matter of the reversion to the nation of the railroads and the mines."

The only votes cast for this resolution were those of the fifty Socialist members.

BELGIUM.

The Trades Union Commission purposed to organize for the 15th of August a giant demonstration in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor. In accordance with its intention, it is sending out to all organizations a call which says in part:

According to Graux and Beernaert the wealth of Belgium, i. e., the fruits of the toil of the present and of past generations, amount to over \$3,000 million francs (\$7 billion dollars), of which the workers possess but the merest fraction. Are the workers going to allow themselves to perpetuate this system of spoliation and expropriation of their labor power for the benefit of a wealth-snatching minority?

According to the figures of the census of 1896, among the 500,000 workingmen, (exclusive of coal miners), whose hours of labor could be determined, 550,000 (a little over 10th) work less than 10 hours; 170,000 (about 1-3rd), work 10 hours; 75,000 (about 1-7th) work 10½ hours; 90,000 (about 1-6th), work 11 hours; 110,000 (about 1-5th), work over 11 hours.

Half of the men who are worked more

other animals who live in the warm darkness of their underground holes. Men should take life in a wider and deeper sense. The world is my house, and nothing that happens in it should pass by me without touching my heart. And if such crying horrors occur as those which we now witness in Russia, true men and women cannot remain quiet at their sight. To help the people of Russia to conquer their freedom is humane and is noble. To help the people of Russia is necessary for everybody who considers himself a civilized person and truly desires to be such. Help those people of Russia to free its body from the parasites which suck its lifeblood. The duty of mankind is to help mankind!

The endeavor to increase in life the number of conscious, wise, and honest people, people believing in the good of their kind, this is the most important feature of true civilization. All truly civilized persons must help the suffering martyred people of Russia. This is their duty, this should be their pleasure.

"For to help a human being to live a human life, in this help men must find for themselves the consciousness of their own significance in the world, the proud justification of their own lives. The life of the animal is senseless, the life of the beast is abhorrent—and ignoble and disgraceful is the life of the beaver and

"Are there in this country living men, and will they hear me?"

THE PARTY PRESS

THE LEAPLET AND THE NEW FUNDS NECESSARY TO THEIR REALIZATION.

than eleven hours belong to the textile industry.

ITALY.

The new Socialist group in the Chamber has unanimously decided to adopt a policy of energetic opposition to the Giolitti ministry. Two Socialist members, who declined to add their votes to the others, for some reason, will have to answer for it at the next national convention.

The Party, composed of 1,400 sections with a total membership of 40,000, is taking the usual referendum vote on the seat of the convention. The contest is between Rome and Bologna.

The matters to come up at the convention, are as so far decided upon, the following: 1—The policy of the Party; 2—The attitude of the Party toward Trade Unions; 3—The Party and the parliamentary group; 4—the Party and the Socialist press; 5—Anti-militarism; 6—Universal suffrage.

The debates on the relations of the Party and the parliamentary group, bearing on the autonomy of the latter, are looked forward to with interest.

SWITZERLAND.

At Zurich, the great majority of workers in the building and the book trades have secured the nine hour day, after an active contest of several weeks.

The Berne "Tagwacht," a bi-weekly Socialist organ, is about to begin daily publication. The French-speaking cantons will soon have their organ also, "Le Peuple Suisse," formed by the consolidation of four local Socialist papers.

GERMANY.

To head off the calumnies which might rapidly be spread about, the Socialist press is printing the following notice: "A certain cigarette factory at Charlottenburg has christened its output the 'Bebel' cigarette. Herr Bebel deposes and says that he has refused all requests of manufacturers for the use of his name, even when they have offered in return to take over a part of their profits to the Party treasury."

AUSTRIA.

The administration of the Party is preparing to declare a general strike in Vienna, if the government persists in its delays, and exhibits a desire to put over the discussion on the universal suffrage law till the next session of the Chamber. If need be, the strike may be carried into other localities also.

HOLLAND.

Vliegen has just been elected in the third district of Amsterdam to succeed Poelak, president-elect of the Holland Federation of Labor, and officer of the Diamond Cutters' Union. The same day an election in the little town of Weesp resulted in the return of a Social-Democrat—the first one—to the municipal council.

FINLAND.

The Finnish parliament has recognized the political equality of all citizens by according women the right to vote. The country is divided into 16 districts, represented by 200 deputies. The Social Democrats are calculating on 50 seats in the next Chamber.

SPAIN.

The "Fuera y Libertad" of Madrid has been confiscated for publishing a letter signed by 80 prisoners, declaring that the torture was still practiced in their prison. Many innocent persons, arrested during the last few years as anarchists, vouch for the truth of the letter. They declare it is the anarchy higher up which produces anarchy below.

"DER ARBEITER" OUTING.

August Fifth, the date for the postponed "Arbeiter" outing is fast approaching, and articles for the bazaar which will be run at the picnic grounds should be pouring in faster and faster. Any attractive article for whatever purpose will be gratefully accepted.

The outing will be held at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I. To reach the Park from the old bridge, take Myrtle Ave. "L" to Ridgewood and transfer to trolley. From new bridge take Bushwick Ave. trolley, and transfer to trolley at Ridgewood. Fare either way, 5 cents. Tickets, Gentlemen, 25 cents. Ladies, 15.

The Committee.

MOYER-HAYWOOD BUTTONS
The Der Arbeiter has a large supply of buttons, with photographs of Brothers Moyer and Haywood, which they will supply at the rate of \$3.50 per 100. Single buttons five cents.

Address orders: "Der Arbeiter," 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

Seattle, Wash., July 15, 1906.
Mr. Frank J. Smith, Judge of the County Court, Boise, Idaho.

Sir:—Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, peasant, and Geo. A. Pettibone, past officials of the Western Federation of Miners, (the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World) are incarcerated in the Ada County, Idaho, jail, charged with the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunenberg.

They were kidnapped from their homes in Colorado and carried into the State of Idaho in defiance of all law and precedent.

They have repeatedly demanded the right of a speedy trial by jury which is guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States.

The prosecution, realizing the flimsy character of their evidence against these defendants, and realizing the bearing the affair will have upon the coming election in Idaho, are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of a speedy trial.

The conspirators, desiring to succeed themselves to office, deem it necessary to pause long enough in their attempt to take the lives of these tried and true representatives of the working class, to insure the continued rule of the capitalist class.

Therefore, we, the members of Local 178, Industrial Workers of the World, of Seattle, Wash., echoing the expressed sentiments of the millions of workers throughout the land, do demand the immediate trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the indignation of the working class already expressed indicates that if this heinous conspiracy to murder

these members of the working class succeeds, in spite of the efforts of the working class to prevent it, the capitalist class of America will pay the most awful penalty a ruling class ever paid for the perpetration of such an outrage.

Respectfully,
By order of Local 178, I. W. W.
Anna Tewksbury,
Rec. and Cor. Secy.

GOODING CONDEMNED BY REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Weiser, Idaho, have addressed a circular "To the Republicans of Washington County," in which they condemn the administration of Gov. Gooding on various counts, the seventh and last of which is as follows:

"We condemn the efforts of Governor Gooding, his friends and press to make a political issue out of the prosecution of those accused of the foul murder of one of the State's foremost citizens, and deem it a reflection upon the manhood and citizenship of the State to assert that it is necessary to nominate any particular person by reason of such trials.

"Many other reasons may be advanced, but we deem the above, which can not be successfully refuted, amply sufficient to justify our action.
"Dated at Weiser, Idaho, this 23rd day of June, 1906.

"George V. Nesbit, E. A. Paddock, I. F. Smith, B. S. Varian, J. W. Hubbard, Alex. Johnston, N. F. Kimball, John H. Sater, H. W. Wulff, J. M. Snider, Norman Jackson, John D. Robertson, A. G. Butterfield, R. L. Badger, W. B. Burrows, A. J. Hopkins, Wm. P. Lynch, William McBratney, Geo. J. Hillier."

SECTION CALENDAR.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

MEN'S NOTES

For the week ending July 28th, we received 157 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 18 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 175.

Those sending five or more were: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 13; O. M. Held, 10—five from Peebles and five from Lucasville, Ohio; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, K., 6; L. H. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., 6; J. M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill., 6; R. Thuman, Cincinnati, O., 5; J. M. Wunderle, Rockford, Ill., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: P. Ludgard, Bisbee, Ariz., \$5; H. Schrader, Albany, N. Y., \$4.75; K. Georgewitch, Schenectady, N. Y., \$2.50.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We had some good orders the past week. Washington S. E. C. \$17.75 for pamphlets; I. W. W. Seattle, Wash., \$8.50 for pamphlets; Section Seattle, \$1.50 for emblem buttons; I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal., \$7 for pamphlets; Chicago headquarters I. W. W., 20,000 leaflets and 500 pamphlets; Section Minneapolis, Minn., \$8.34 for books and pamphlets; H. J. Friedman, Chicago, \$3.50 for pamphlets; and the following orders for pamphlets: St. Louis, Mo., \$2; Organizer B. H. Williams at Los Angeles, Cal., \$18; Boston, Mass., \$1.75; Bisbee, Ariz., \$1.75; San Francisco, Calif., \$7.83; Rockford, Ill., \$1.65; Richmond, Va., \$1.05; B. Reinstein, Jamestown, N. Y., \$1.75; Cincinnati, O., \$1; 5th and 9th A. D., New York \$1.25; Hamilton, Ont., \$2; New Orleans, La., \$3.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 p. m.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O. S. L. P., 1330 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday.

German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., St. Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. E. Butterworth Secy

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2 and 4 New Roads Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 125 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 18, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, car-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:

In 1888	2,000
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	20,584
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

When the corporations and the capi-
talists understand that you are organ-
ized for the express purpose of placing
the supervision of industry in the hands
of those who do the work, you are going to
be harassed and you are going to be
subjected to every indignity and cruelty
that their minds can invent.

—WM. D. HAYWOOD.

[On opening the Convention
of the I. W. W.,
Chicago, June 27, 1905.]

STILL IN FORMING.

The proclamation of the Duma to the
Russian people is probably the best that
could be done under the circumstances—
but that best shows that the Russian
Revolution is still in forming.

"Not a kopek to the Government and
not a soldier to the Army" is the lan-
guage of a strike. The strike against
an employer, or even against the employ-
ing class, is not a method of revolution,
it is a method of warfare within existing
conditions. It is a tacit recognition of
the existing social order. It is more, it
is in the nature of a declaration of
loyalty to the system in force. The
workingman who goes on strike does
first of all leave in the hands of the
capitalist the plant of production. By
that mere fact he admits that the em-
ployer is rightful owner, at least as much
as implied. The revolutionary act of the
Working Class—should that act become
necessary by the attempt of the Capitalist
Class of America to thwart the
fate of the ballot—will not be a strike.
It will be the proclamation—issued by the
central authority of the integrally
organized industrial proletariat—locking
out the Capitalist Class from the Na-
tion's industries, pronouncing itself the
Government. "Not a kopek to the Gov-
ernment and not a soldier to the Army"
is tantamount to the acceptance of the
Czar's camarilla as the recognized center
and source of authority.

Nevertheless, though a strike is not a
revolution, it may lead directly thereto.
So likewise, though the political strike,
declared by the late Duma, would seem
to proceed from the theory of allegiance
to Peterhof, it may be, it probably is,
the forewarning whistle of the hurricane
that is to follow close upon its heels.
That hurricane will be signaled, not by a
warning of "not a kopek to the Govern-
ment and not a soldier to the Army," but
by a summons of the national resources
in funds and men, in wealth and arms,
to enforce the lock-out pronounced upon
the Czar's Regime. It will be the mani-
festo not of subjects regarding their
Sovereign, but of the Sovereign
People deposing the Despot and his rule,
and themselves asserting supremacy.

GOMPERS'S "INDEPENDENT" PARTY

Hardly has the Gompers "Independent"
party been launched than it is giving un-
mistakable signs of the unsteady
banana-peel footing that A. F. of Hell-
furnishes. Impossible to get any
definite answer to any concrete questions
put to its god-mothers. It is all flourish-
es, windy aspirations, lurid hints, vague
demands. The only thing that sticks
out and leaks out is the hint to endorse,
or allow endorsements from, the very
parties whose misconduct the "Independent"
Gompers concern gives as its excuse
for setting up shop. Somehow the tune
is familiar. When was it last heard?
Oh, yes—

It was the other day in Brooklyn.
The occasion was a hearing on the
charges against Mr. Coley for promises
of patronage alleged to have been made
by him during his campaign for Borough
President. At the hearing, a gentleman
whom we would take for a brother of
Samuel Gompers, and may be, for all we
know, although his name is Albert Keck,
testified that his organization, the German-American League, would have endorsed
some other candidate than Coley had he not promised them patronage.
Being more closely interrogated, the following dialogue took place between Mr.
Keck and the Committee:

"Your organization is in the game for
what it is worth."
"That's it. We're not in it for fun."
"So you would just as soon vote for a
Republican or a Hottentot as—

derived from the labor of Germans,

for a Democrat, so long as you get a
promise of patronage!"

"That's it. We're INDEPENDENT."
The question forces itself upon one's
mind, For what reason does Mr. Gompers
call his affair the "Independent" party?
The story is told of an affected mother,
who was given to reading dime novels,
flying off in a rage one day at her ten-
year hopeful and saying: "I shall give
you a vapulation." When the brat re-
covered his breath after being operated
on, he remarked in a tone of disappointment:
"What a big word for a common
licking!"

What a big, four-syllabled, Latin-bred
word—In-de-pen-dent—for the short,
monosyllabic, Anglo Saxon "Sell-out"!

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

Another skirmish has been fought in
the South between Fancy and Facta.
The Assembly of the State of Georgia
has put through a child-labor bill limiting
the ages to fourteen for night-work,
twelve for factory work for children in
general, and ten for orphans and chil-
dren supporting aged or disabled parents.
Seeing that similar worthless bills have
been enacted into law by other cotton-
raising and now manufacturing States,
to hang in their respective capitols like
rusty mail in monument, mockery for
flies to roost upon, it is quite probable
that the Georgia Assembly bill will also
pass the Senate, that the Governor will
sign it, and that it will become law. The
Georgia Assembly bill marks the latest
compromise in the struggle in the South
between unbalanced Morality and on-all-
figures Materialism, such as capitalism
breeds and demands.

The struggle of the capitalist class in
the South to get its "sea legs" has re-
enacted during this generation in Amer-
ica the grisly scenes depicted by Marx in his sketch of the rise of capital-
ism in England. The child was the
most pitiful of the many pitiful victims
in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Magis-
trates and front-pew holders vied with
one another in the effort to capitalize
the blood of infants. It was so in the
American Northern mill towns and con-
tinued to be, openly, brazenly, until
wealth enough was gathered to some-
what let up and to put on the external
appearance of some degree of decency.
The South, long held back, has since the
Civil War entered the field of manufac-
ture. With her appearance on the field,
the scenes, once enacted in the North and
before then in England, have re-appeared
on her sunny territory. Magistrates and
front-pew holders have there also
been in a race that tramples under foot
the most defenceless of all capitalist
victims—the child.

During this period the Moral Sense
has asserted itself, as it did everywhere
else, only to butt its head against the
material needs of the capitalist. At-
tempts at establishing child-labor regu-
lations were made time and again, only
to be rebuffed, not infrequently with
quotations from the Bible, usually with
political stump speeches. Finally the
Carolinas passed a bill of the futile
nature of the present one in Georgia,
other Southern States imitated the ex-
ample finding it a harmless concession to
sentiment, and now Georgia falls in line.

The enactment of these bills in the
South—for that matter, it is not materi-
ally different in the North—is not a
"move out of the wilderness." These
bills are but candles burned to the St.
Michael of Morality, and intended only
to afford waster opportunities for the
worship of his Dragon. Capitalism
needs—its "thrift," its "industry," its
"cleverness"—compel the ethics of cannibalism.
The latest proof of the pudding is found
in the Georgia Assembly bill which
patentizes child-labor in the year
1906, said to be "of grace," and in which
wealth is producible in such vast quanti-
ties that the child could, at last, enjoy a
vacation.

MAJOR DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus Case having done its
work, and done it well, in tearing down
the false pretenses of "military honor"
under which the general staff of the
French army has strutted, its after-
math is now beginning to perform a
vastly more important function—the
exhibition of capitalist internationality.
Papers and magazines are now teeming
with pictures of Dreyfus and his family,
and with biographies of the long-suffering
victim. The biographies are interesting.
The Dreyfus family is an Elsass family of manufacturers, owning
large mills in the industrial center of
Muehlhausen in Elsass. There were three
brothers. Two attended to business, one,
Alfred, took to the army. The Franco-
Prussian war broke out and resulted in
the annexation of Elsass to the German
Empire. Was Alfred to give up his
military career? Not necessarily. A way
was found to secure his revenues from
the Muehlhausen mills and at the same
time keep his place in the French army.
This was done by himself and one broth-
er remaining French, while the third
swore allegiance to Germany, and thus
safeguarded the Muehlhausen interests
for the family. From these ample rev-
eals

That Countess Herculani of Italy, who
is suing the royal family for the support
of her son, an illegitimate child of the
"Sainted King Humbert," should be
treated summarily. What will become of
the "sanctity of the family" if its secrets
are revealed?

Whoever wishes to contemplate the
events now transpiring in Russia with
the perspective offered by the past should
read Eugene Sue's story "The Iron
Treaty." Whoever would understand
the events now transpiring in this
country should follow closely the story
that is being written by Czar, Duma and
People in Russia.

That Countess Herculani of Italy, who
is suing the royal family for the support
of her son, an illegitimate child of the
"Sainted King Humbert," should be
treated summarily. What will become of
the "sanctity of the family" if its secrets
are revealed?

for a Democrat, so long as you get a
promise of patronage!"

"That's it. We're INDEPENDENT."

The question forces itself upon one's
mind, For what reason does Mr. Gompers
call his affair the "Independent" party?
The story is told of an affected mother,
who was given to reading dime novels,
flying off in a rage one day at her ten-
year hopeful and saying: "I shall give
you a vapulation." When the brat re-
covered his breath after being operated
on, he remarked in a tone of disappointment:
"What a big word for a common
licking!"

What a big, four-syllabled, Latin-bred
word—In-de-pen-dent—for the short,
monosyllabic, Anglo Saxon "Sell-out"!

MORE SCIENCE IN CAP AND BELLS.

An epidemic of "scientists," "philoso-
phers" and "historians" seems to have
broken out in New Jersey. It is breaking
out over the Socialist party like the
rash over a baby. A short time ago we
had Lewelling; now we have Oswald—
and the English organ of the Volkszeitung
Corporation, "The Worker," is driven
to such straits for copy and argument
that it has the cruelty to afford the
gentleman more than two columns' space
in which to expose himself, and the heed-
lessness to render Socialist thought
ridiculous by the publication of such
tawdriness.

Mr. Walter L. Oswald dashes into the
arena against the resolutions adopted by
Major of Twelfth Artillery, a crack regi-
ment of Paris, in which position—with
muzzles of guns trained upon Germany,
as all patriotic French guns must be
gutfully trained—it is again German
labor, performed on German territory,
and squeezed out of its essence under the
protecting wings of the German Eagle,
that surrounds the present Major Drey-
fus with the amenities of life, including
Veuve Clicquot champagne, with which to
wash down good round military execra-
tions against Germany!

Dreyfus is no exception in this matter.
He is the rule. Not Christianity, by
breaking through the trammels of tribal
gods, but Capitalism has made of the
world one nation. It is now for Socialism
to perfect the cycle by making of Man-
kind one Brotherhood.

Col. (?) W. C. Greene has broken into
print, just to say that the recent riots
at Cananea, Mexico, were brought about
by the Western Federation of Miners.
As yet the W. F. M. have not been
charged with the famine in Japan, the
riots in Russia, the impoverishment of
China, nor the death of the premier of
New Zealand, although they are doubt-
less guilty of all these and a fund placed
with the Pinkerton detective agency
would speedily bring forth the necessary
evidence. Give McParland and Orchard
a chance.—The Mountain Pine.

Before Russel Sage was laid to rest
in his grave his relatives had hastened
to disprove a leading tenet of capitalism.
They are going to try to have the
courts break the will, because they were
ignored. Thus Sage's mission is at last
discovered. He lived a fanatic upholder
of capitalism, as alone capable to insure
the "sacredness of property." Barely is
he dead when his "life's work," the ac-
cumulation of millions, gives opportunity
publicly to stave in the head of the
myth on which he builded.

When Socialism says "capitalism
emerged from feudalism" it means the
emancipation of a previously subject
class (the bourgeois) from the domina-
tion of a previously ruling class (the
feudal lord). When Socialism says
"capitalism succeeded feudalism" it
means that a previous dominant social
system (feudalism) was supplanted by
another social system (capitalism).

The expression "one system emerges from
another" implies necessarily the over-
throw of a previous system, together
with its carriers, by another system, to-
gether with its carriers. Thus the Social-
ist says that "Socialism will emerge
from capitalism" meaning expressly that
the social system of capitalism, together
with its carriers, the capitalist class,
will go down, thrown down by the Working
Class, whose class triumph will set
up the reign of Labor, or the Socialist
Republic. Applying these indisputable
historic, etc., facts to the clause with
which Mr. Oswald introduces the above
passage—"was there a 'properly consti-
tuted' organization when FEUDALISM
EMERGED FROM SLAVERY"—it must
follow, first, that before the social sys-
tem of "feudalism" there was a social
system of "slavery"; secondly, that under
the reign of the social system of
"slavery" the future feudal lords were
held as a subject class; thirdly, that the
said subjects overthrew the social system
of "slavery" which dominated them, and
established a new social system, feudalism,
with themselves as the ruling class.

Either Mr. Oswald's language means that,
or it is a mere jumble of words.
If he means that, he means balderdash-
nonsense in either case. It is the merest
balderdash to refer to a social system of
"slavery" as the precursor of the social
system of "feudalism"; it is triple
balderdash to refer to the lords of trium-
phant feudalism as the subject class of
its precursor, the social system of "slav-
ery."—Who were the ruling class, under
the Oswaldian social system of "slavery,"
whom the prospective feudal ruling class
overthrew? Obviously the "scientist,"
"philosopher" and professor of "history"
has been slinging about a sentence that
is not only meaningless, not only ab-
surd, but calculated to inspire awe for
his bogus learning by confusing the reader.

With such a performance as prelude of
that first part of the argument one is al-
most prepared for the second and closing
portion of the paragraph quoted above.

The "fusionist friends"—the militant
Socialists who are striving for Socialist
UNITY—would, indeed, be following the
Oswaldian footsteps by "adding to the
sum total of historical knowledge" some
choice chunks of balderdash if they
claim, or ever claimed, that there was
a "properly constituted" organization

ready to man the machinery of govern-
ment when "capitalism emerged from
feudalism." There was none such; none
was needed. It is a point upon which
classic Socialist literature is emphatic
that previous social revolutions were ac-
complished so soon as the subject class
in the immediately preceding social sys-
tem became equipped with the ECONOMIC
POWER wherewith to enforce the
revolution. It is a point, which the
literature of the militant Socialists who
are striving for Socialist Unity in Amer-
ica, has demonstrated exhaustively that,
for the first time in the recorded history
of class struggles, the Working Class,
the revolutionary class called upon to
overthrow the present class rule, is

WHOLLY STRIPPED OF ECONOMIC
POWER. The facts have been adduced,
the point has been emphasized, that,
whereas, the badge of former revolution-
ary classes was WEALTH, the badge of
the Working Class is POVERTY. Final-
ly, planted upon the principle that
RIGHT without MIGHT to back it with
is futile, the militant Socialists who
strive for Unity in America have proved
that, being deprived of the economic
power which enabled previous class rev-
olutions to enforce their demands, the
proletariat must seek for the needed
power elsewhere. Their numbers alone
will not do it: the larger a mob, the
weaker the lump and the more general the
rout. Numbers, however, crystallized
and drilled into organization, are
omnipotent. The power, needed by the
proletariat is the "properly constituted"
economic organization. Without that all
else is time wasted. Upon these two
points—the difference between the bour-
geoisie and the proletariat as a revolu-
tionary class, and the consequent need of
the "properly constituted" economic orga-
nization of Labor to safeguard the flat
of the Socialist ballot—upon these points
is pivoted the Burning Question of
Unionism, around these points the dis-
cussion has centered. If Mr. Oswald's
prelude was balderdash, this portion of
his argument betrays his utter lack of
familiarity with the subject upon which
he presumes to lecture the "fusionist
friends." To deny the need of "properly
constituted" economic organization in
order to insure the emerging of Socialism
from capitalism, and to place such denial
upon the fact that capitalism had no
such organization in the days of its rev-
olution, is at this late date, either unpar-
donable ignorance, or unpardonable pre-
sumption on the part of one who ven-
tures to hold so untenable a position. In
war, he who dares hold a position not
militarily tenable receives no quarter:
he is considered a reckless waster of
human life. No quarter does he deserve
who recklessly wastes the energies of
the Labor Movement in such foolhardy
warfare as the Oswalds.

The second and closing paragraph of
Mr. Oswald's argument is literally as
follows:

But aside from history indicating the
contrary, is there any reason to believe that
industrial clubs are essential to transition
from capitalism to Socialism? Remember
that the workers will be organized in the
factory anyway. They are already orga-
nized for purposes of production, some doing
this, others that, and all working in
the same relationship. How will the
fact that they are also organized outside
the factory for the purpose of forcing
higher wages from the capitalists—a then
passed issue—add to the smoothness with
which we change ownership?

Although the balderdash of the clause,
with which the first paragraph opened,
somewhat prepared one for the jabber
with which the paragraph closed, neither
opening nor close, monotonously vicious
though they are, can match this second
paragraph. As thick as mosquitoes over
a swamp do the downright stupidities hover
of the above chunk of "philosophy," "science" and "history."

For one thing, Mr. Oswald does not
know that the I. W. W. is not organizing
"clubs" but "Unions";

For another thing, he does not know
that two Unions of the same trade, no
more than two political parties for iden-
tical aims, can live together. One or the
other has to go down in the end;

For a third thing he does not know
that the I. W. W. is not organizing
bodies on the "outside of the factories,"
but on the INSIDE;

For a fourth, he seems to imagine that
the I. W. W. "clubs" are a sort of hand-
maid to the Belmont-Gompers craft
Unions;

For a fifth, he is blissfully ignorant,
(or does he affect ignorance?) of the fact
that the craft Unions in a factory are
doing everything except "working in har-
monious relationship" together. The
deluge of facts proving the contrary has
fallen upon him like dew-drops on a
duck's back. That molders remain at
work when machinists are on strike;

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—There are too many Socialists and non-Socialists, who are not conversant with the reasons why there are two political parties of Socialism, therefore the dissemination of the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference should be furthered in every possible manner by all those who realize that the enemy must be met by a unified economic and political movement.

Militant Socialists have no other alternative but to build up the Industrial Workers of the World, and when they do this there is no essential difference between Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party militants. It logically follows that with the workers united on the economic field, there can be but one political party of the working class.

E. B. M.
San Jose, Cal., July 11.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In scanning over my Daily People of July 20, I noticed a communication from Section London Socialist Labor Party of Canada, and one from the Canadian National Secretary Thomas Maxwell, under the heading, "Self-Explanatory."

Now, as one of the former S. L. P. comrades (as Maxwell puts it), whose name appears in The People once in a while, I feel as though a reply is in order, especially to the readers of The People. Some of us are just as loyal to the cause as ever; and, don't worry; when the time is opportune to organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party in Toronto, you will find your humble servant on the firing line, as he has been in the past, is at present, and will continue to be in the future.

I certainly would like to hit out from the shoulder with regards to the National Executive Committee that have been in power in the past up at London; but to avoid friction I will simply say that it was a ruling of the National Executive Committee of London that wiped out old Section Toronto, Socialist Labor Party, when they made the decision that a quorum was seven, when the constitution says seven men can form a section.

Now, men of Section London, reason this out and think of our past troubles, and we will not have to start washing up a lot more dirty linen.

Fraternally, Chas. A. V. Kemp.
Toronto, Canada, July 21.

A SUNDAY WELL SPENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Last Sunday I found myself in Portsmouth, Ohio. Having nothing to do for the day, and being in a strange city, I thought the matter over: how it would be best to spend the day. Early that morning I decided to call a meeting of one to discuss ways and means. After the meeting had been opened and the purpose of it explained, several suggestions were proposed, and the following resolution was pushed to the front, seconded and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the best way to spend Sunday is to hustle subs for the Daily and Weekly People, the best and most fearless defender of the great Working Class in its struggle for emancipation.

Resolved, further, That the audience and the chairman constitute themselves a committee of one to carry out the suggestion embodied in this resolution.

This being done, the committee at once set to work. At first it was the intention to go to the residence district of workingmen, and make a house to house canvass; but this plan had to be given up on account of rain, that continued to fall nearly all morning. Another plan suggested itself then; it was to try and find some material that had already had an inkling of the labor movement, and thus get the workingmen in "bunches." Inquiries that followed, brought out the fact that there was quite a number of Socialist Party members in the city; and that they were to have a meeting that afternoon at 2, in a certain hall. The committee lost no time in finding the hall and was there long before 2 o'clock struck.

Under the head of good and welfare, the committee, constituted that morning for the purpose of getting subs for the Daily and Weekly People, was kindly invited to the floor, by one of the members and asked to speak upon the merits of the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party. While the audience was small, on account of the rain, it was very attentive to the remarks of the speaker and greeted his little speech with hearty applause. Five six months' subs to the Weekly People were taken. Since not more than 10 members were in attendance the self-constituted committee was satisfied that the Sunday had been

as well spent as could possibly be expected under the circumstance.

Up to date, the committee was not discharged and more subs will be forthcoming.

A Workingman.
Cincinnati, O., July 23.

PLATFORM OF THE ARMENIAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The following synopsis of the platform of the Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America is sent to The People, so that our English speaking comrades may know the aims and objects of the Armenian S. L. P. of U. S. of America.

I have no intention to write extensively of the platform, but will try as nearly as possible to present it concisely. It begins by describing what conditions property was held in ancient times. It says that in the early times property had not a private but a collective character.

The main cause of modern private ownership is the owner's OWN USE of the indispensably useful things; and we read in the platform as follows—"THE OWN USE of the things (commodity) required is the cause of unlimited private ownership." The ownership of the fruits and lands is held to be comparatively a phenomenon of modern time. It obtained its complete character in France in the revolution of 1789. During the centuries it grew little by little, naturally as a danger; and because of the prejudice to collective ownership, actuated by oppression and dirty means.

After this the platform describes the existing modern capitalistic system, its meaning; and shows us how the capitalists rob the working class, getting all of the products that they produce. It explains to us what is meant by proletarian and the conditions under which he lives, and advocates vigorously the rights of workingmen and decisively postulates the ultimate expropriation of the capitalist class.

The platform demands the return of all the means of production to the working class, and says as follows—"as long as destitution and hunger are the portions to the working class, all hope and enjoyment are for the capitalist class. There can be no peace between these two classes. All the links by which we were tied together in the ancient time are ultimately destroyed. If it is possible to think that there can be peaceful relations between wolves and sheep then it is possible to think that there is something in common between the capitalist and the workers. We must dig more profoundly day by day with all our energy, the fearful abyss that separates the working class from the capitalist class. And we will never cease in our difficult paths till the working class erects upon the ruins of the rotten capitalistic system its own revival of socialist life. Standing upon the principles of the class struggle, we declare decisively that in extreme and very exceptional circumstances, when danger menaces and threatens ultimate annihilation to all the existing classes, no compromise, no concession, not a single drop of blood will be given on the part of the working class to protect the life and the interests of the ruling fakirs, but will be applied to self-preservation and obstinate resistance.

The Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America is an organization formed on behalf of the Armenian workingmen in America; and its aim and duty are characterized by the struggle against American capitalism. Being in America, its action is co-extensive with U. S. political boundaries. We, the Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America declare economic, political and social war against the capitalist system.

For my part, it is exceedingly deplorable when we see that our Armenian brothers, here as elsewhere, are used during working time as milk cows, and at election time, as voting cattle, for the benefit and interests of the capitalist class.

Gabriel Rahtouny.
Lynn, Mass., July 23.

FROM A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Acting according to the suggestions of G. F. Carnahan of Houston, Texas, and Poor Richard of Long Island City, N. Y., I have found a good place to put the pennies I save from day to day.

Owing to the high prices of the necessities of life, the penny has lost its usefulness and in this Western country is becoming as scarce as the proverbial

Bad Penny, being almost a novelty when it does turn up.

I have long been in the habit of saving the Penny as he turned up and placing him away in a pretty little cup or box in some cozy corner until a day came when I could expend it, generally in some things that go to satisfy the small wishes of a young woman.

Enclosed please find twenty-five pennies, my savings for the last few weeks, which I herewith send to start or keep the ball a-rolling. Please place this in the "General Agitation Fund."

I consider this simple suggestion very good and a means whereby much money may be raised without breaking you up in business.

May we all, that are interested in doing away with this damnable system of capitalism, commence this penny collection at once. Now everybody, nobody exempt!

Fraternally,
A Daughter of the Revolution.
(Miss) Jennie T. Brandborg.
Underwood, North Dakota, July 17.

THE ASSERTIONS OF MR. ROSEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A representative of the Socialist Party addressed a small audience on the Packet Dock last night, under the auspices of the local organization. His name was Alexander Rosen, a public school teacher in New York. He seemed to be a new man in the Socialist party, for he displayed great ignorance of the past and present history of his party. He made several statements that were very startling to any one at all acquainted with the present development of the working class movement. For instance, he said that "August Bebel of Germany has declared that the Socialist Labor Party in America is only a disrupting organization pouring forth its vile wrath on the true labor movement." Chas. H. Corrigan stepped forward and called for Rosen's proof. This he could not produce, but, like the old time "Kangaroo," he became very excited.

When asked what was his party's attitude towards the trade union, Rosen admitted he knew nothing about "the Trades Union" question and then proceeded to show the Socialist Labor Party destroys the trades union by building up the Industrial Workers of the World, while his party believed in "boring from within." The writer asked him if Eugene V. Debs was not also fighting the American Federation of Labor and building up the Industrial Workers of the World? He answered by saying, "When the I. W. W. was a young organization on paper, they needed speakers, so Debs spoke for them, but, Debs believes now as he, the speaker, did, that the I. W. W. was wrong, and didn't speak for them any more." This was very remarkable, in the face of the recent article in the "Industrial Worker," entitled "The Duty of the Hour"; and the much-advertised speech to be given by Debs at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, under I. W. W. auspices.

When asked what he thought of the action of Sieverman and Martindale, two members of his party, in furnishing strike breakers in Lynn during the Knights of Labor strike, he positively declared that he never heard of those two men being in the party. He said he did not believe me when I said they had been, but a total stranger in the gathering stepped forward and said he was from Rochester, N. Y., the residence of the two men, and that what I said about Sieverman was true. This floored Mr. Rosen completely. Finally, Mr. Strelle, a local "Kang," who, in one of his recent utterances said that Jesus Christ was a Socialist, removed the speaker from the box as he was fiddled out; his supply (of Rosin) was all in.

I think the local papers made a mistake in saying Rosen is from New York. He rattled off "Socialism" as if he came from Dreamland, Coney Island.

James Trainor.
Syracuse, N. Y., July 29.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Socialist generally finds it a difficult task to convince the average person of the thoroughly bad nature of the capitalist press; but the present day doings of capitalism, is day by day making more easy the educational work of the militant Socialist.

The "Boston Herald" of July 18, (morning edition), contains a six or seven column "report" of their "special commission" to investigate "Packingtown," in which, after discrediting the Government Commission's report, and ridiculing Sinclair's book, they voice for the purity and wholesomeness of the beef trust's product. Armour appears in a thick coat of whitewash, clumsily applied. The whole article, the very paper smells. Shake it and Armour's money is heard to jingle.

Although every page of the "Jungle" tells of the brutal and inhuman treatment of the workers, by their holy "benefactors," the "Herald" puts the glib eye on that side and merely comments to the effect that, "One might pity a Harry Thaw were he forced to

exist on the wages named in the "Jungle," but for an ignorant workingman who never had more, the "Herald" thinks that, "Jurgis should have been very happy and SAVED MONEY." "Natural ignorance, you know," thanks to the "Heralds," "always was, always will be so. Amen."

There are times when the capitalist class just cannot help showing its claws and fangs against the workers as a class, and this is one of them. No intelligent workingman will look to these literary mouthpieces of capitalism for trustworthy information on any subject.

J. C. Ross.

Boston, July 18.

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—As those who read the Daily People will have noticed, the New York State Executive Committee has a standing notice in the paper, to the effect that the work of gathering signatures to our State ticket is now being vigorously pushed and calling attention to the fact that in order to keep the matter on the go, funds are needed. The responses which the notice has elicited are very meagre, and while some of the Socialist orators are women, it is the absolute truth to say that, as a class, women would oppose Socialism with all the influence at their command. There are 30,000,000 church communicants in the United States who must, as a class, be counted against Socialism. The Roman Catholic church as an organization, has taken the strongest possible ground against it, and there are at least 10,000,000 communieants of that faith in this country. It is also significant that the main trade union representing millions of workers, is also opposed to it.

You will therefore find enclosed another dollar to help keep our men on the road, and I hereby pledge myself to pay at least a dollar per month until the close of the year for the purpose stated above.

Fraternally,

E. Moonellis.

New York, July 27.

MORE ABOUT THE TYPO STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—A few words would not be amiss in reviewing the Typographical Union strike, for 8 hours in this city, which was inaugurated on the 1st day January. Six months have passed, and as yet no result.

This strike teaches the lesson, that the new trades union movement and its methods are correct; namely, that no single craft should inaugurate a strike, but that all strikes of these crafts should be called by the Allied Printing Trades Council.

What excuse for existence has this council, if it cannot help all its members in securing the shorter workday, and better conditions?

In this type 8 hour strike, we find the job compositors, pressmen, and press-fitters out. The bookbinders, woman assistants, stereotypers, photo-engravers and mailers are continuing to handle scab work, which is virtually assisting the bosses to break the strike.

The Typographical Union has always posed as a safe and conservative organization. Last September it instructed its delegates to the state federation convention, to father the resolution against all political action.

The strike of the 1st of January not proving a hands down victory, we find these officers forming anti-citizens' alliance, government ownership leagues; and threatening all kinds of political action against the citizens' alliance, ably assisted by such Socialist Party men as Harriman, Corey, Editor of "Common Sense," Roch, infamous for his secretaryship of the party with a past. Result—meetings, circulars, threats, more circulars, strike still on.

Not one strike has been wholly successful in this city, nor will it be with such methods.

The rank and file must adopt independent political action, and strikes must be controlled only by allied councils of one craft, such as advocated by the Industrial Workers.

As long as such men as Hay, the \$1500 a year artist; Fennasy, the rough-and-ready friend of President Roosevelt; Drake, the one-time political actionist, but now silent as a tombstone, guide the destiny of this organization, so long will these workers be striking in the dark.

Call this strike off! Organize stronger on new lines, strengthen your organization! Organize at the ballot-box; and then, at them men! at them!

Allied.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.

WALL STREET'S ANTI-SOCIALIST FORCES.

To the Daily and Weekly People.—The Wall Street Journal" published an editorial on the 27th inst., headed, "Forces Against Socialism"; and, in the course of nearly a column summed them up as follows:

National bank stockholders, 318,735; stockholders in other banks, 300,000; stockholders in railroads, 327,000; stockholders in industrial companies, 500,000; owners of farms, 5,739,657; manufacturers, 500,000; wholesale merchants, 42,000; bankers and brokers, 73,000; savings bank depositors, 7,696,229; total, 15,406,621.

"There are, of course," the article goes on to say, "many duplications in this list." (You bet; it's a regular stage army duplication; that is, a few are continuously represented as the many.)

"For instance, many owners of farms and

also depositors in savings banks and many merchants and bankers are stockholders in railroads and the like." "But," it proceeds, "SUPPOSE we deduct 5,000,000 from this total in order to be absolutely conservative. There still remains, 10,000,000 persons having such property interests, large and small, in this country that they could be depended upon to oppose any scheme striking at the right of private property. Now these 10,000,000 people represent families, and if the average family be estimated as consisting of five persons, it is well within the bounds of reason to say that at least 50,000,000 people, or more than 60 per cent of the population of the country are opposed to Socialism in its radical form, because they are personally interested in preserving the right of private property.

There are times when the capitalist

class just cannot help showing its claws and fangs against the workers as a class, and this is one of them. No intelligent workingman will look to these literary mouthpieces of capitalism for trustworthy information on any subject.

J. C. Ross.

Boston, July 18.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Now for your second question—

Bryan, as a statesman, is no better and now worse than any bourgeois politician. His claim, even to-day, that, with two legs to walk on (the double standard) the country could walk better, reveals crass bourgeois ignorance of economics.

Next question next week.

E. G., NEW HAVEN, Ct.—The best that can be said of the Laborite delegation in the British Parliament is that the position it takes is such that it is bound to be drawn into the eddy of the continental revolution; whereas, if the British Labor Movement had not matured to the point of at least having a delegation in Parliament, it would be less exposed to be suctioned up by the continental Revolution. That is all.

That may be a good deal, in the sense of rather something than nothing. Such a position is, however, mainly passive; it is not aggressive, least of all creative. I. T. U., MUNCIE, IND.—Now to your second question—

When China and Japan were opened by the allied powers, they enforced the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction. Thereby subjects or citizens of those powers were tried before their respective consuls. This practice was waived in the case of Japan. The United States waived it in 1894. It is still in force in China.

OFFICIAL**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary a-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

a-6 New Reade street, New York City

(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

Against the final liquidation of the mortgaged debt on the machinery of the Party plant, the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., at its meeting held on July 1, 1906, decided to create the above fund for the purpose of gradually discharging ALL the indebtedness resting upon the Party's plant by taking up as fast as funds can be collected, the loans due to Party members.

The principle to be emphasized is that behind every dollar loaned to the Party by its members stands the entire Party as a living guarantee.

Collect where you can and send all contributions to the National Secretary who will make regular acknowledgments in the Daily and Weekly People.

Received during the week ending Saturday, July 28:

20th A. D., New York..... \$ 1.75

Paterson, N. J. Ernest Romary, \$1; P. Colditz, \$1; J. J. Roth, 25c; Otto Koettgen, \$1; R. Frahenhof, \$1..... 4.23

Section Passaic County, N. Y., surrendered loan certificate.. 20.00

Thomas Walsh, Paterson, N. J., surrendered loan certificate.. 20.00

Francis Tiddy, Westernport, Md., surrendered loan certificate.. 20.00

Total for the week..... \$ 66.00

Acknowledged on July 22.... 40.50

Grand total on July 28.... \$166.50

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

has been started on his work and is meeting with good success. From St. Louis, Mo., to the effect that Section is growing and that unity conference has been arranged with revolutionary S. P. men. From Francis Tiddy, Westernport, Md., a letter enclosing loan certificate and saying that the writer wishes to surrender same for the benefit of the Party Press Sinking Fund.

Perry Lav and W. T. Pulliam, both of Topeka, Kans., made application for membership at large (proposed by A. Gillhaus) and were upon motion admitted.

The manager of the Party Press submitted draft of a circular letter to the Party Sections and sympathizers appealing for funds. Approved with some modifications.

Sections Cincinnati, Ohio, and Red Lake Falls, Minn., reported the election of a new organizer. Election of full set of officers reported by Sections Denver, Colo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; Tacoma, Wash., and St. Louis, Mo., the latter Section also reporting the election of a new State Executive Committee.

Adjournment followed.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording Secretary.

SECTIONS TAKE NOTICE.

Sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party will please take note that on and after August 1, all mail matter intended for National Executive Committee, S. L. P., should be addressed to the temporary National Secretary, Frank Bohn, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City (P. O. Box 1576).

Henry Kuhn, retiring National Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, Friday, July 27. All present. Deutsch in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications, 2 from Emil Hauk, organizer Section Erie County, requesting the issuance of an appeal for funds wherewith to conduct Buffalo free speech fight; and bearing on question of nominating county ticket. Secretary was instructed to write for information on which to frame appeal; also to inquire what action was taken on a previous suggestion, made by the secretary, looking toward the maintenance of the right of free speech; further to dissuade the determination not to nominate a county ticket, as the gathering of signatures on lists necessary to file same, is not dependent on street meetings. From State Organizer Rudolph Katz, Boris Reinstein, James Mahoney, and Wm. McCormack, numerous letters, also telegrams and bills, showing work done in securing signatures to nominating petitions, holding meetings, selling literature, etc. The results showed nine additional counties covered, with three others under way. An I. W. W. recruiting local was organized by Mahoney and Reinstein at Jamestown, N. Y. Bills ordered paid; letters and telegrams filed. From Section Schenectady, regular monthly collection (\$6.30) for state agitation fund. From Section Jamestown weekly pledge collection for state agitation fund (\$2.05). From A. J. Francis, New York City, bid of \$10 for Daily People files donated to State Agitation Fund by Joseph Harkow of Brooklyn, N. Y. Secretary reported having communicated same to Harkow. From Harry Keller, Niagara Falls, New York, request for subscription lists, and on securing signatures. Lists sent; matter of signatures referred to Reinstein. From Organizer Lazarus Abelson, on signatures for New York County (will secure the quota allotted to it); and Cooper Union ratification meeting to be held in October. Filed; and Secretary instructed to write Gubernatorial Candidate Thomas Jackson, to ascertain on what date he can begin a tour of the State, the same to be so arranged as to include the Cooper Union ratification meeting.

From Frank Brannick, Auburn, N. Y., more signatures for Cayuga county. From Section Oneida County, (Utica), on getting signatures in Herkimer County. Suggestion adopted.

The Correspondence Bureau gave a report of the work done in connection with the canvassing for signatures to state nominating petitions. Report received and bureau ordered to submit complete report of counties covered at the next meeting.

Committee on special campaign edition of Weekly People was instructed to request De Leon to write editorials suitable for campaign leaflet.

The offices of financial secretary and treasurer were combined, in order to facilitate financial matters during the campaign. Henry Kuhn was elected to fill combined office.

A plan of campaign to be taken up as soon as the work of securing signatures is completed, was discussed. Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECTIONS, ATTENTION! New York state S. L. P. Sections will please observe that all financial matters intended for the N. Y. State Executive Committee, remittances for dues stamps,

State Agitation Fund, etc., must be addressed as heretofore to the undersigned. To avoid having such mail matter confused with N. E. C. mail, which may cause delay, it is well to mark the outside of the envelope "Fin. Sec'y., S. E. C."

PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania, met at No. 2100 Sarah st., Pittsburgh on July 22.

Kephart in chair. Present, Male, Webber, Gray, Drummond, Clever, Kephart and Thomas. Absent Herrington, Staley, Closs, Markley and Rager. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: from J. Laepple, in reference to due card; E. M. Orr, enclosing one dollar as first assessment to state agitation fund; S. Hinkel, matter pertaining to party literature; D. E. Gilchrist, matter pertaining to Party Press Sinking Fund; F. Weidling, enclosing nomination paper filled and attested; also one dollar as first assessment to state agitation fund; J. A. McConnell, matter pertaining to campaign leaflet.

Communications were received, filed and acted upon under the proper head. The secretary was instructed to purchase the necessary literature and forward the same to comrade S. Hinkel. The secretary was instructed to forward to the Labor News Co., \$30.24, balance of S. E. C. of Pa. debt. It was decided to dispense with a campaign leaflet for the coming state election. The secretary was instructed to send out copies of the communication received from D. E. Gilchrist, N. E. C. member, pertaining to Party Press Sinking Fund, to sections and members at large in this state.

A warrant for \$67.65 expense for month of July, was ordered drawn.

Financial Report: Receipts: Alleghany Co. section, 50 due stamps \$7.50; F. Weidling, state agitation fund, 1.00; E. M. Orr, state agitation fund, \$1.00; Literature 10c; Total receipts \$60.00 Previous balance \$73.63; Cash balance \$82.63.

Expenditures: Labor News Co., \$39.24;

N. E. C. member trip to N. E. C. meeting \$25.00; F. Weidling, attesting nomination paper, \$1.25; Stencil paper for mimeograph 90c; Literature 35c; Postage \$1.03; Total Expense \$67.77.

Cash Balance July 22nd, 06. \$82.63; Total expense for July, \$67.77; Cash on hand July 22nd, 06. \$14.86.

David F. Lenz State Secretary.

TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist Labor Party will be held at headquarters of Section San Antonio, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906, 8 p. m.

Sections will elect delegates forthwith and notify the undersigned. Members-at-large are urgently requested to attend.

Frank Leitner, Secretary.

State Ex. Com., S. L. P.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending Saturday, June 23, the following contributions were received for the General Agitation Fund:

Middletown, Conn., 50c each

from: Emil Ehlers, John Henry, Will Richter and Geo. Richter..... \$ 2.00

Val. Ludwig, Chicago, Ill..... 1.00

Harry Keller, Niagara Falls, N. Y..... 50

Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Shankman, 50c; A. Good, 25c..... 75

R. McClosky, Wilmerding, Pa..... 25

Thos. L. Povis, Chicago, Ill..... 75

Ole Karlson, Boston, Mass..... 1.00

Newport News, Va., Whipkey, 25c; Lassman, 25c..... 50

So. Boston, Mass., A. Jakobson, \$1; Astrom, 25c..... 1.25

Dorchester, Mass., Fred Svenson, \$1; Carl Svenson, 50c;

A. Goranson, 50c..... 2.00

Roxbury, Mass., Edwin Lagg..... 50

Total for the week..... \$ 10.50

Previously acknowledged..... 2,784.45

Grand total..... \$2,795.95

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with Saturday, July 28, the following contributions:

16-18 A. D., New York..... \$ 1.10

Harry Keller, Niagara Falls, N. Y..... 25

Section Richmond Co., a/c lists..... 3.00

Section Albany, a/c lists..... 10.00

"Poor Richard," Long Island City..... 25

J. J. Donohue, New York..... 1.00

E. Moonies, New York..... 1.00

Chas. Zolot, Brooklyn..... 50

A. Holstein, Syracuse, per R. Katz..... 2.00

P. H. Campbell, Oswego, per R. Katz..... 5.00

Total..... \$ 24.10

Previously acknowledged..... 373.41

Grand total on July 28..... \$397.51

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y.

New York State Executive Committee.

AGITATIONAL ACTIVITY**BIG YORKVILLE MEETING****TONOPAH, NEVADA,**
A Western Town That Is Throbbing With the New Trades Unionism.

On Thursday evening, July 26, the Twentieth Assembly District (old 28th) held a very good open air meeting on the corner of 8th street and Second avenue. The chairman, Max Rosenberg, opened the meeting by reviewing the campaign of persecution and misrepresentation that the Socialist Labor Party had received at the hands of the capitalist class from the time of its inception until the present date. He concluded by introducing James T. Hunter.

Hunter in his usual masterly manner, ripped up the various capitalist fake remedies for the existing evils, showing, for example, that the so-called meat inspection law would serve no other purpose than to create a few more political jobs for some political bums. The meat workers would certainly not profit from it. Hunter went on to show that the only remedy would be to make the meat industry, as well as all other industries, the collective property of the entire nation. Then every employee would be a government meat inspector, in receipt of the full product of his labor; and that could only be accomplished by organizing both politically and economically into the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World.

After Hunter had finished, Miss Elizabeth Flynn, who happened to be in the audience, was offered the platform, which she accepted; and though she had not been prepared to speak, made an excellent address. Taking the trade union question for her subject, Miss Flynn showed how the American Federation of Labor had been causing one set of its members to scab on another set. She cited the late Interborough strike as an instance of A. F. of L. scaberry; and called attention to the fact that while the men were on strike, Mr. Gompers dined with Mr. Belmont at the Civic Federation banquets, and, after having broken up their organizations, Gompers offered to again organize them, saying that he had Belmont's permission to do so. Miss Flynn went on to show that the American Federation of Labor was nothing but a capitalist organization, and that the working class can only improve their condition by organizing into an industrial organization such as the Industrial Workers of the World. In fact, her speech was a clear cut I. W. W. speech from start to finish, and was well received by the audience.

The next and last speaker was A. Orange. He showed that the capitalist class performed no useful function in society, and that they were therefore not entitled to own or receive any of the products of society. Orange cited several instances of how the capitalists are sojourning in Europe and elsewhere, while the workers are producing the wealth; and that the capitalists only went to their factories or places of business to collect the profits. This elicited several questions from the audience as to how we would deal with the capitalist class in inaugurating Socialism, all of which Orange answered to the entire satisfaction of all.

Thirteen pamphlets were sold, several of which were on the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference." Fifteen signatures were collected. A large amount of leaflets were distributed.

It may be remembered by readers of The People that a street car strike took place here seven years ago, and that the men organized under the A. F. of L. went down to utter defeat. Not profiting by the experience of seven years ago, the street car men got back their same old charter, organized in the same old way and went down to the same old defeat. All of these facts were dealt with by the speakers of that night and the lessons taught were so vivid that the two pamphlets "What Means This Strike?" and "Reform or Revolution" were in such demand that comrades had to go to the assistance of the literature agent to prevent him being mobbed.

After the close of the meeting a large part of the audience stood around in groups discussing the "signs of the times" as illustrated by the speakers from the stand, and several asked for application cards of the Socialist Labor Party.

POLICE INTERFERENCE**With Free Speech Meets a Set-Back in Cleveland, O.**

Cleveland, O., July 30.—On Saturday evening, July 21st, Section Cleveland held its usual meeting at Marshall's corner on the Public Square, i. e., the meeting was started and had continued some time when the police interfered. They requested our speakers to move from the street onto the square and orate from the stone rostrum erected thereon. Not being prepared for trouble, the speaker complied. Those in charge of the meeting reported the incident at the next meeting of the Sec-

SECOND

GRAND PICNIC
will be held by the
ARM AND HAMMER CLUB
of Boston.
IN AMORY GROVE,
Roxbury,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.
Music by the Berkeley Orchestra.
Speech by THOS. F. BRENNAN of Salem, Mass.
Subject: "Nativist Corruption; Its Cause and Remedy."
Dancing 4.10 P. M. Grove opens at 1 o'clock.
Singing by Scandinavian Singing Chorus.
TICKETS 25 CEN'S. Children under 12 years, with parents, free.
COME ALL AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.
A Good Time Guaranteed to Everybody.

The Miners' Magazine

RADICAL AND RATIONAL A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS.
ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."